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**IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH
CENTRAL DIVISION**

JUNE BRIGGS,)	COMPLAINT
)	
Plaintiff,)	
)	
v.)	Case No.: 2:16-cv-00384
)	Judge: Honorable Dale A. Kimball
DIVERSIFIED CONSULTANTS, INC.,)	
)	
Defendant.)	

PLAINTIFF’S COMPLAINT

Plaintiff, JUNE BRIGGS, ("Plaintiff") brings this action for damages, and other legal and equitable remedies resulting from the illegal actions of DIVERSIFIED CONSULTANTS, INC. ("Defendant") in negligently, knowingly, and/or willfully contacting Plaintiff on Plaintiff's cellular telephone without her prior express consent within the meaning of the Telephone Consumer Protection Act, 47 U.S.C. § 227 *et seq.* ("TCPA"). The TCPA prohibits unsolicited voice calls to cellular telephones without prior express consent within the meaning of the TCPA. In an effort to enforce a fundamental right to privacy, Plaintiff alleges, by and through her counsel, Steven D. Crawley, the following against Defendant:

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff's Complaint is based on the Telephone Consumer Protection Act., 47 U.S.C. 227, *et seq.* ("TCPA").

2. The TCPA was designed to prevent calls and text messages like the ones described herein, and to protect the privacy of citizens like Plaintiffs. “Voluminous consumer complaints about abuses of telephone technology – for example, computerized calls dispatched to private homes – prompted Congress to pass the TCPA.” *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740, 744 (2012).
3. In enacting the TCPA, Congress intended to give consumers a choice as to how corporate similar entities may contact them, and made specific findings that “[t]echnologies that might allow consumers to avoid receiving such calls are not universally available, are costly, are unlikely to be enforced, or place an inordinate burden on the consumer. TCPA, Pub. L. No. 102–243, § 11. In support of this, Congress found that

[b]anning such automated or prerecorded telephone calls to the home, except when the receiving party consents to receiving the call or when such calls are necessary in an emergency situation affecting the health and safety of the consumer, is the only effective means of protecting telephone consumers from this nuisance and privacy invasion.

Id. at § 12; *see also Martin v. Leading Edge Recovery Solutions, LLC*, 2012 WL 3292838, at* 4 (N.D.Ill. Aug. 10, 2012) (citing Congressional findings on TCPA’s purpose).
4. Congress also specifically found that “the evidence presented to the Congress indicates that automated or prerecorded calls are a nuisance and an invasion of privacy, regardless of the type of call....” *Id.* at §§ 12-13. *See also, Mims*, 132 S. Ct. at 744.
5. As Judge Easterbrook of the Seventh Circuit recently explained in a TCPA case regarding calls to a non-debtor similar to this one:

The Telephone Consumer Protection Act ... is well known for its provisions limiting junk-fax transmissions. A less-litigated part of the Act curtails the use of automated dialers and prerecorded messages to cell phones, whose subscribers often are billed by the minute as soon as the call is answered—and routing a call to

voicemail counts as answering the call. An automated call to a landline phone can be an annoyance; an automated call to a cell phone adds expense to annoyance.

Soppet v. Enhanced Recovery Co., LLC, 679 F.3d 637, 638 (7th Cir. 2012).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

6. This Court has federal question jurisdiction because this case arises out of violations of federal law. 47 U.S.C. §227(b); *Mims v. Arrow Fin. Servs., LLC*, 132 S. Ct. 740 (2012).
7. Venue and personal jurisdiction in this District are proper because Defendant does or transacts business within this District, and a material portion of the events at issue occurred in this District.

PARTIES

8. Plaintiff is a natural person residing in Provo, Utah County, Utah.
9. Plaintiff is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a “person” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10).
10. Plaintiff is informed and believes, and thereon alleges, that Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation whose corporate headquarters are in Jacksonville, Duval County, Florida.
11. Defendant is, and at all times mentioned herein was, a corporation and is a “person,” as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 153 (10).
12. Plaintiff alleges that at all times relevant herein Defendant conducted business in the State of Florida, in the County of Duval, and within this judicial district.

THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT OF 1991, 47 U.S.C. § 227

13. As noted above, in 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA in response to a growing number of consumer complaints regarding certain telemarketing practices.

14. The TCPA regulates, among other things, the use of automated telephone equipment, or "autodialers." Specifically, the plain language of section 227(b)(1)(A)(iii) prohibits the use of autodialers to make any call to a wireless number in the absence of an emergency or the prior express consent of the called party.
15. According to findings by the Federal Communication Commission ("FCC"), the agency Congress vested with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, such calls are prohibited because, as Congress found, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls, and such calls can be costly and inconvenient. The FCC also recognized that wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.
16. On January 4, 2008, the FCC released a Declaratory Ruling wherein it confirmed that autodialed and prerecorded message calls to a wireless number by a creditor (or on behalf of a creditor) are permitted only if the calls are made with the "prior express consent" of the called party. The FCC "emphasize[d] that prior express consent is deemed to be granted only if the wireless number was provided by the consumer to the creditor, and that such number was provided during the transaction that resulted in the debt owed."
17. The TCPA prohibits the use of any "automatic telephone dialing systems" to call cellular telephones. It also prohibits the use of artificial or prerecorded messages.
 - a. "Automatic telephone dialing system" means any equipment that has the "capacity to dial numbers without human intervention." *Griffith v. Consumer Portfolio Serv., Inc.*, 2011 WL 3609012 (N.D. Ill. Aug. 16, 2011) (emphasis original).

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

18. In or around June 2013, Defendant communicated with Plaintiff regarding Plaintiff's

Sprint Account (“Account”).

19. In or around June 2013, Defendant began calling Plaintiff’s cellular telephone number ending in 5129.
20. Defendant called Plaintiff from 551-256-8023, which is one of Defendant’s telephone numbers.
21. In or around June 2013, Plaintiff called Defendant and disputed that she owed the alleged debt.
22. During the conversation in June 2013, Defendant stated that it could not find Plaintiff in Defendant’s system.
23. During the conversation in June 2013, Plaintiff told Defendant to stop calling her on her cellular phone.
24. On July 24, 2013, Plaintiff sent a letter to Defendant requesting that Defendant provide validation of the alleged debt.
25. Despite Plaintiff’s request to stop calling, Defendant continued to place collection calls to Plaintiff on her cell phone using an “automated telephone dialing system.”
26. Defendant made several telephone calls to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone. The telephone numbers that Defendant used to contact Plaintiffs with an "automatic telephone dialing system," were assigned to cellular telephone services as specified in 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).
27. The calls Defendant placed to Plaintiff’s cellular telephone were placed using an automatic telephone dialing system.
28. Defendant uses an “automatic telephone dialing system”, as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(a)(1), to place its repeated calls to Plaintiff.

29. Defendant used the LiveVox system to make collection calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone.
30. Each morning, Defendant's employee loads into the LiveVox system approximately three to three-and-one-half million phone numbers.
31. Using the LiveVox system, Defendant calls upwards of ninety percent of those phone numbers on a daily basis.
32. The inputted phone numbers are stored until midnight, when they are wiped from the system.
33. The LiveVox system selects the numbers to be called according to a protocol or strategy entered by Defendant.
34. When a call is answered, the LiveVox dialing system connects the called party with a live representative of Defendant.
35. When Defendant's representative is ready to begin communicating with debtors, the representative logs into the LiveVox system and toggles a button within the application indicating that the representative is ready to receive live callers.
36. Using a pre-programmed algorithm designed to limit the amount of time between calls, LiveVox begins to simultaneously call multiple debtors.
37. Defendant's representative receives an audible "beep" in their headset once the LiveVox system connects with a debtor and transfers the call.
38. The LiveVox dialing system "operates exactly as a predictive dialer would."
39. Defendant's calls constitute calls that are not for emergency purposes as defined by 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A).
40. Defendant frequently uses skip-tracing services to locate telephone numbers used by

consumers whom Defendant wishes to call.

41. Defendant's calls are placed to a telephone number assigned to a cellular telephone service for which Plaintiff incurs a charge for incoming calls pursuant to 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1).
42. Under the TCPA and pursuant to the FCC's January 2008 Declaratory Ruling, the burden is on the Defendant to demonstrate that the Plaintiff provided express consent within the meaning of the statute because it is the best entity to determine how numbers were attained.
43. Plaintiff is not a customer of Defendant's services, and has never provided her cellular telephone number to Defendant for any purpose whatsoever.
44. Accordingly, Defendant never received Plaintiff's "prior express consent" to receive calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice on her cellular telephone pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1)(A).
45. Even if Defendant received Plaintiff's "prior express consent" to receive calls using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice, "prior express consent" was revoked when Plaintiff contacted Defendant in June 2013 and informed Defendant that she wanted the calls to her cell phone to stop.

**DEFENDANT VIOLATED THE
TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**

46. Defendant made unsolicited commercial phone calls to the wireless telephone number of Plaintiff using equipment that had the capacity to store or produce telephone numbers to be called, using a random or sequential number generator, *as* evidenced by the pre-recorded nature of the calls.
47. These phone calls were made without the prior express consent of Plaintiff.
48. Defendant's conduct therefore violated the TCPA by:
 - a. Placing non-emergency telephone calls to Plaintiff's cellular telephone using an

automatic telephone dialing system and/or pre-recorded or artificial voice in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227 (b)(1)(A)(iii).

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff, JUNE BRIGGS, respectfully requests judgment be entered against Defendant, DIVERSIFIED CONSULTANTS, INC., for the following:

49. As a result of Defendant's negligent violations of 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to and requests \$500.00 in statutory damages, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(3)(B).
50. As a result of Defendant's willful and/or knowing violations of 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(1), Plaintiff is entitled to and requests treble damages, as provided by statute, up to \$1,500.00, for each and every violation, pursuant to 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(3)(B) and 47 U.S.C. 227(b)(3)(C).
51. Plaintiff is entitled to and seeks injunctive relief prohibiting such conduct in the future.
52. Any other relief that this Honorable Court deems appropriate.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

DATED: May 11, 2016

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